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## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

IT was to be expected that somebody would try to effect a compromise between the friends and the enemies of silver. There never was a political antagonism which no compromise could be devised for. The attempts to settle the issue between freedom and slavery by the "compromise measures" of 1850 resulted only in the political ruin of Daniel Webster and half a dozen of smaller leaders. The Crittenden Peace Convention of ten years later renewed the experiment at the moment when the Southern States were dropping out of the Union, and is memorable now only as exciting Lowell's scoff at

"The resolves of '61  
Which tried to coax an earthquake  
With a bun."

The undertaking of two years back to effect a compromise between Free Trade and Protection bears the name of Senator Gorman. It is natural enough to expect him to try his hand at a compromise over silver and greenbacks. He has hit the line of reasonable action as poorly in this case as in the other. He wants to see the Treasury notes retired and replaced by an equal volume of silver dollars, and for this he asks both parties to vote.

The friends of silver might feel themselves released from any duty to consider a measure which comes from the camp of the enemy, but which even the enemy refuse to entertain, or even to be responsible for. And why, indeed, should they? It would be to replace the greenbacks by silver certificates, and while the former do not increase our implication in the fortunes of silver, the latter would. It would give the country a volume of currency which they think objectionable on principle, in place of an equal volume which is objectionable only through circumstances.

If the advocates of the restoration of silver were merely a number of persons interested in the mining and refining of that metal, they would have given the proposal their support as offering some relief to the silver market. That they are unanimous in refusing to entertain it, even though it authorizes free coinage up to \$500,000,000, proves that they are fighting for a principle and for the interests of the whole country, rather than the interests of a class. The mere substitution of an equal value of silver dollars for Treasury notes would do nothing to effect the relief of the producing classes. The quantity of our money would be left the same, and the retrieval of the outlawed metal would be as far off as ever.

The importance of the measure is in that it proves that Mr. Gorman, a shrewd and experienced politician, sees that something must be done to satisfy the popular feeling about silver, as well as to stop the export of gold. That he has acted without any understanding with other party leaders, we do not believe. It is significant that although in the last Congress he made the bitterest attack on the Administration that has come from any Senator of the same party since Buchanan's time, and roused Mr. Cleveland to stigmatize him as a traitor to party principle and the people's interests, yet he has been in communication with Mr. Carlisle for a week past, and had a conference with him just before he put forward this proposal. Is it possible that the Administration is trying to get into line with its own party on the money question?

THE organs of the monometallists continue to make the most of the increase of the output of gold, which amounts to less than 12 per cent. over the average output of 1856-60. Looked at impartially, this recent increase in production tells very heavily against their own theory. It shows that the high price to which gold has been forced by legislation hostile to silver has made it profitable to work quartz and other ores, which would have been neglected if the value of the metal had remained unchanged. That is to say, we have made the maintenance of civilized trade and industry so dependent upon the supply of a single metal, that it pays to spend human labor, machinery and capital, in extracting

it from rocks which have but a spangle of it here and there. To such degradation of human effort have we come through following the false theories of the English economists, and the selfish maxims of the money-lending class.

Should the process continue much farther, the city of Philadelphia will run the risk of being converted into a mining camp. South of a line which would strike the Delaware about Race street, and which runs west by north-west, lies a large deposit of auriferous clay. Enough has been got to make a ring or a coin, as a curiosity, but it always has been said that there was not enough to pay for the working. But when we reach the point at which a gold spangle buys as much as a gold dollar once did, it will pay to dig up Philadelphia to hunt for the few and scattered sparkles of gold which are found in that clay.

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WHATEVER may be said of the new enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine, we think the country generally will disapprove of the course taken by Senators Sewell and Wolcott, which tends to weaken the hands of the government at a critical moment. The noble reticence of Mr. Gladstone with regard to Lord Salisbury's policy, when such a point had been reached, would have supplied these Senators with a better model than they have followed.

Mr. Wolcott's speech treated the Monroe Doctrine as the outcome of temporary circumstances, when the future of the continent was still in doubt, even as regards ourselves, and thus as having lost significance with the firm establishment of our nation. In this he simply defied history. It was not our own position which we stepped forward to vindicate in 1823, and it requires a much worse extension and perversion of Mr. Monroe's words than any one else has ventured upon to make them bear upon our rights. The declaration of 1823 was and remains a thoroughly unselfish intervention in behalf of our neighbors, and this is a fact which not one of the President's critics has even glanced at. Mr. Wolcott, indeed, tries to disparage the worth of the intervention by a studious depreciation of our sister republics, which strongly suggests how much better they would have been if the Holy Alliance or England had been allowed to take them in hand. But the right of a nation to exist does not depend on its having reached a high level of character and civilization, any more than does that of an individual. If we were to apply this sort of principle to municipal law, we would hang, perhaps, the majority even of the people of Connecticut, to make room for the righteous few, whose superiority entitles them to possess the land. And to those who believe in the law of social evolution, there is a strong reason for patience to see what these American republics will make of themselves. While those who believe in the elevating power of human influence will regret only that we did not follow out the Monroe Doctrine, as Mr. Adams intended by drawing these republics into closer social and commercial relations, and exerting upon them those influences favorable to order, which no monarchy ever could bring to bear. Thanks to our narrow political dissensions, we left them to the sterile influences of European and especially of British traders. Now that we are again drawing closer to them, it is lamentable to find the same spirit of dissension at work, and seeking vent in offensive criticism of those whom we are most bound to befriend and to help.

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MR. WOLCOTT, of course, made much of the "blood is thicker than water" talk, which seems to be regarded as setting aside the ten commandments. Would the Senator think that saying a good reason for shielding a kinsman of his in a course of theft, or to give him his countenance in open outrages on others' rights? May it not be the best service we can render England to warn her that there are bounds she is not to pass, and that she is cherishing a spirit of self-aggrandizement, which is alienating

those who otherwise might be her friends? Might it not even be best for her, to thresh her into a decent regard for the rights of other nationalities? War is bad, but even unsuccessful war is not the greatest calamity that can befall a people.

As for the kinship plea, America certainly found England intolerable, when the make-up of our population was far more English than it now is. Twice there was war between the two countries, with no "Irish vote" to bear the blame. And England under Lord Salisbury is just the England of the Prince Regent's time,—as full as ever of the insolence which made American blood boil in the years before 1812.

We regret this talk because it is helping the English people to build up a fools' paradise of fancied security. The extracts from such newspapers as take the English side, and the personal letters from persons of the same way of thinking which have appeared in English journals, are creating the impression that we do not mean anything, or that Mr. Cleveland has not the country behind him. Thus one reverend gentleman writes from Rhode Island to an English friend: "Among honorable men, men who have the best interests of the United States at heart, I hardly think you will find a dozen who do not think that Mr. Cleveland was either drunk or crazy when he wrote his letter to Lord Salisbury." This gentleman is about as well informed as to the actual feeling of his countrymen, as in his supposing the President's message to Congress was a letter to the British prime minister. But he and his like are doing England the very gravest injury in leading her to suppose that there is any extensive or effective dissent from the course taken by the Administration on the Venezuelan question. And Mr. Wolcott, although he admits a wide-spread hostility to England, is working to the same end. Every nation, like every individual, has what John Ruskin calls "the point of honor," which rather than yield, it is better to suffer death. Our point of honor is the Monroe Doctrine.

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THE sentiment favorable to a farther restriction of immigration is making itself felt at Washington. There is an Immigration-Restriction League, which helps to crystallize the feeling into pressure and proposal at the national capitol. Thus far, however, there seems to be a want of unity among the friends of restriction. Some would exact an educational requirement; others would levy a capitation tax on immigrants; and others yet would require a certificate of good character from an American consul in Europe. The second of these is the least reasonable. The immigrant generally has little enough money, without having a slice of it taken from him, and this would be the more likely to force him to accept labor on any terms, and thus injure our own workmen. The third is the most impracticable. Even if our consuls formed a large, permanent and well paid staff, it would be as good as impossible for them to acquire the knowledge necessary for such certificates. Their scanty numbers and their frequent removals make the proposed arrangement absurd. The practicable proposal is that to exclude the utterly ignorant, and it would let in the most objectionable class, viz: the half-educated workman of the English and continental cities, who has employed his powers to read in fuddling his brains with socialist or anarchist theories. If we must have a farther restriction, let it be to the exclusion of the class, which hate the social order in America as in Europe, and who come here to attempt its destruction.

That there is an economic reason for the exclusion of any free workman, who comes at his own charge, and able to exact American rates of wages from his employers, we do not believe. The more we have of such men, the richer and stronger the country will be. They take the bread out of nobody's mouth, and they put it into the mouths of multitudes. We shall gain nothing by closing our ports to such men, and driving them to build up Canada, Australia and the Argentine Republic as our commercial rivals.

THE situation as regards Presidential candidates is much less interesting than generally at the beginning of a Presidential year. Mr. Morton's friends talk loudly and confidently of his chances, and, as they talk in New York, they have a chance of being heard all over the country. It is, however, the weakness of New Yorkers to think that the whole country is listening and echoing their sentiments. Mr. Morton has no chance, as he will not even get a solid vote from his own State, and as the breakdown of his health on a public occasion precludes the party from selecting him. Nor do we think the Republican party capable of the fatuity of choosing a candidate so closely identified with the gold-monometallists of Wall Street.

While the Republicans have a plenty of candidates, the Democrats are rather scantly supplied. The best move that has been made by them, is the proposal to give Mr. Pattison a solid delegation from Pennsylvania to the next Convention. The ex-governor is the strongest and cleanest man of his party that has been named in connection with the office. As the party has lost Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky since the last election, the object that he comes from a Republican State has lost much of its force. From what Democratic State are they to choose their candidate? That he twice was given the highest place in the gift of the most Republican State in the Union, shows that he has the personal qualities which command respect outside his party. If the Democrats have the good sense to choose him, they will force the Republicans to be circumspect in their selection of a candidate to oppose him. We hope that before the Republican Convention meets, the prospect of his nomination will be good enough to impress them with the necessity of putting their best foot forward.

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THE City of Philadelphia finds itself face to-face with the Trust problem in the matter of the electric lighting of its streets and its public buildings. When the companies for this purpose were first established, valuable franchises were granted to a number of them, in the belief that their competition for the support of the public and of the City, would secure reasonable terms. Gradually, however, this competition has vanished, and a practical consolidation has been effected. The City finds that it is paying twice as much for light as are many other places, and that there is no competition whatever as to terms. In spite of the efforts of its president, Prof. William D. Marks, the Edison Company was first bought off from bidding, and now is to be absorbed into the combination. And now the companies are asking further favors, in the direction of sanctioning their combination and co-operation to suppress competition.

This is the more exasperating as there is no room for a reasonable doubt that these companies, or some of them, have been the most corrupting influences in our city politics. While in only a few instances there have been found positive traces of their using improper means to influence City Councils the course pursued by a large number of Councilmen has been such as to suggest a systematic purchase and control of votes. It is noteworthy, however, that our "Lexow" Committee steered clear of any investigation into these facts. The cause of "Quay and Reform" would not have been promoted by it, so their labors were spent in discrediting the executive departments, which are really the most respectable portion of our city government.

As in the case of Trusts everywhere, the suggestion at once is made that the management of an industry in which competition has ceased, should be made an affair of government. It certainly would be cheaper for the city to establish and manage a plant of its own than to continue to deal with this Electric Trust. There are, of course, grave disadvantages attending this plan, as the history of our Gas Works shows. But unless there be a change in the manners and morals of these companies this step is sure to be taken.

IT IS NOT surprising that the official class in the Indian Territory is very much opposed to applying the provisions of the Dawes bill to the lands of their tribes. Not only are they wedded to their common land tenure by force of long custom, but the officials or chiefs acquire through that system a power over their people which tenure in severalty would destroy. In such communities the public opinion which the chiefs embody is omnipotent for the suppression of dissent. The development of free and responsible personality attains a compactness which sacrifices all individuality in its members. While we would do well to deal gently with the ingrained prejudices of the people in favor of their old methods, we owe no consideration to the protests of the chiefs as chiefs. Their loss will be the gain of their people, and will help to transform the Indians into the material of free citizens.

It is different, however, with their protest against transforming their country into a territory of the United States. That, we have promised, shall not be done without their consent, and we have broken so many of the promises made to them, that it would be well to make an exception of this one, and keep it.

The Dawes bill to substitute private for common ownership of land constitutes a unique experiment in social procedure. The emergence of the peoples who have ceased to be land communists into our modern method of land owning has always hitherto been achieved by slow or violent changes, effected within the community itself, and generally through the growth of family feeling to a point which broke up the old methods. For the first time the impulse to change comes from without, and from a community which has advanced beyond communism for centuries past. It cannot be said that this is an advantage, and it will be interesting to see how far the disadvantage will be compensated.

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THE practice of racing ocean steamers in a fog and without a pilot, when close to such a shore as northern New Jersey, is not one which is calculated to add to the comfort of passengers, or to promote the passage of the bill to abolish compulsory pilotage. Yet this is just what two inward-bound steamers did last week, with the result that the Cunarder had a very narrow escape from going aground, and that the American liner went aground, and lies seven feet into the sand at Long Branch.

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THE bloody business of murder and outrage goes on in Armenia, but all active interference is still stopped by the jealousies of England and Russia. Canon MacColl, in the *Fortnightly Review*, hints very plainly that England's free trade interests stand in the way of action. She will not consent to a farther extension of Russian power over Turkish territory, because Turkey is committed to free trade by Moslem law, while Russia everywhere shuts out Manchester calicos and Birmingham hardwares. He does not notice, however, that England dreads the Russian advance toward Constantinople as threatening her route to India. It is true that it is a far call from the Bosphorus to the Suez Canal, but imperialism is always full of convenient timidities.

The passage of strong resolutions by Congress, condemning the Armenian outrages, and calling upon the European Concert to enforce the pledges given to Armenia by the Berlin Treaty of 1879, seems to have suggested to Lord Salisbury an invitation to us to co-operate in the matter. This has several advantages for England. It gives the Tories the appearance at least of doing something. It thus meets the criticism of Lord Rosebery on their inaction. It also draws us into co-operation with England in a fashion which is likely to soften our asperity about the Venezuelan boundary. If, however, we can effect anything for Armenia, it is surely less objectionable to give England our support in this matter, than it was to support her in her last infamous opium war upon China. Our diplomacy has kept out of European entanglements, but has reserved to itself a free hand in Asia.

The report that Russia has reached an understanding with

Turkey is not so improbable as it seems at first. Russia is the power from which Turkey has suffered the most, and has the most to fear. Yet it is true, and possibly true for that very reason, that Turkey has constantly tended to gravitate into a Russian alliance. The Russians seem to exert a sort of fascination over the fatigued temper of their Moslem neighbors. What the terms of the understanding are nobody, of course, can tell, or whether it contains any provisions for the protection of the Sultan's Christian subjects. It is as the protector of these that Russia has always based her claim to interfere in the affairs of the Ottoman Empire.

#### GOLD REPUBLICANS AND GOLD DEMOCRATS.

THAT our monetary system is to-day in a most unsatisfactory condition few, if any, will deny. Four issues of bonds within two years and to an aggregate of \$262,000,000—bonds sold as the only available way of providing the Treasury with gold with which to redeem greenbacks and Treasury notes—are indisputable proof that we have not as yet adapted our financial system to the gold standard.

It is true the task undertaken by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle to redeem all demands for redemption in gold is a self-imposed one. It is true that the law gives the Secretary of the Treasury the option to redeem greenbacks and Treasury notes in gold or silver at his discretion, and it is as certain as anything can be that has not been subjected to and proven by practical test, that if Mr. Carlisle had exercised this option and not surrendered it to the noteholder and exporter of gold, if he had looked out primarily for the interests of the Treasury and not those of the exporter, and had met all the demands for redemption in that metal which would have entailed least cost on the government and not in that which would yield greatest profit to the exporter, the drain on the Treasury reserve would never have become a serious question.

But this option reserved by Congress to the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in the cheapest metal, to pay in the metal for which there is the least demand, by the exercise of which power the Secretary could decrease the demand for the dearer and increase the demand for the relatively cheaper money metal and thus tend to maintain the parity between gold and silver, has been surrendered to the noteholder, and this on the plea that such a ruling was made necessary by the declaratory clause of the Sherman Act, which declared it to be the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other, although by surrendering this option and giving the noteholder the right to demand payment in the dearest metal, the demand for redemption has been thrown entirely on gold, thus increasing the demand for gold and discrediting silver. All of which must tend to widen the disparity.

Nevertheless the law has been so interpreted, although by so doing, the Secretary of the Treasury has so exercised his discretion as to negative the purpose of Congress to maintain the parity between the metals as set forth in the declaratory clause of the Sherman Act, and which clause is unrepealed. The result has been that four issues of bonds have been made necessary to enable the Treasury to avoid, even temporarily, a suspension of gold payments.

Whatever may have been hoped by gold-monometallists at the time of the first bond issue two years ago, it is now admitted that nothing of a permanent nature can be gained by the sale of bonds for gold. Borrowing gold can no longer be regarded in any other light than a costly makeshift and at best as a means of temporarily postponing suspension of gold payments. Such a state of affairs is eminently unsatisfactory. The necessity of borrowing gold is as annoying and unsatisfactory to gold theorists as

the blind policy pursued by Mr. Cleveland that occasions it, is humiliating to the masses of our people.

For the difficulties that confront the Treasury, gold-monometallists have but one panacea, a contraction of the currency. Gold Democrats and gold Republicans alike have but one remedy to suggest. As much as the remedy asked for by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle and the remedy proposed by Mr. Dingley and Mr. Sherman and other gold Republicans differ in form in substance they are the same. The only difference between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Hill as representative of gold Democrats, and Mr. Dingley and Mr. Reed and Mr. Sherman as representative of gold Republicans, is that the former openly urge the funding of the greenbacks and Treasury notes, the creation of an interest-bearing debt of \$500,000,000 and the contraction of the currency to the gold basis, while the latter propose such legislation as will attain the same end, but in a covert way.

The Dingley bond bill passed by the House and the resolution presented by Mr. Sherman to the Senate are not avowedly measures of contraction, though the inevitable effect of enactment into law of either the Dingley bond bill or of the proposition advocated by Senator Sherman would be virtually to contract the currency by hoarding greenbacks and the Treasury notes issued under the Sherman Act in the Treasury, but are so drawn as to hide the effect, if not the purpose, of such legislation from the people, and thus quiet opposition.

Like the recommendation urged by Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Carlisle and other gold Democrats the proposal of the gold Republicans as set forth in the Dingley bond bill, contemplates the issue of bonds. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle recommend the retirement of the greenbacks and Treasury notes by directly, so far as possible, exchanging them for interest-bearing bonds. The proposal of the gold Republicans, on the other hand, is to sell bonds for gold, redeem the greenbacks and Treasury notes with this gold, and then virtually retire them by hoarding them in the Treasury.

True, in the face of an opposition in the party that they dared not ignore, Mr. Dingley and the gold Republicans modified the bond bill by joining to the bill a declaratory clause to the effect that the greenbacks should not be cancelled and retired, but when redeemed should be reissued and kept in circulation. But greenbacks, when so redeemed, can only be put again in circulation by being paid out in the usual course of business to meet the expenses of the government, and if the revenue is equal to the expenditures of the government—and on the great importance of raising such revenue Mr. Dingley and other gold Republicans laid much stress—there would be no possibility of paying out those notes and keeping them in circulation, but just to the extent they were redeemed with borrowed gold they would of necessity be hoarded in the Treasury. That such was the expectation of Mr. Dingley, is apparent from the gist of his speech in support of his revenue measure in which he laid great stress on the fact that if during the past two years and a half the revenue had been equal to the expenditures of the government, whereas there was a deficit of \$130,000,000, the drain on the gold reserve would not have reached such alarming proportions, for as he said there would have been greenbacks and Treasury notes in the Treasury to an amount of \$130,000,000 which are now in circulation and in the hands of those who may present them for redemption.

The sale of bonds for gold by the Cleveland Administration has contracted the currency as it is. If there had been no deficit in the revenues the currency would have been contracted to an amount equal to the quantity of gold received for the bonds, for although the gold so received into the Treasury would no doubt have been paid out in redemption of greenbacks and Treasury notes, such notes would have been piled up in the Treasury in its place, and thus withdrawn from circulation. Because of the deficit in revenues the contraction of the currency has been \$130,000,000 less than it otherwise would have been, for greenbacks and Treas-

ury notes to this amount which would otherwise have accumulated in the Treasury as exchanged for gold, have been paid out to meet the deficit and thus kept in circulation.

After all, the deficit may have not been an unmixed evil.

The proposal of the gold Republicans is to provide ample revenue and sell bonds for gold with which to redeem greenbacks and Treasury notes, which notes would of necessity be hoarded in the Treasury, resulting in a contraction of the currency, this borrowing of gold, redemption of greenbacks and Treasury notes, and hoarding of notes so redeemed in the Treasury to continue until as a result of currency contraction, prices in the United States fall to such a low level as will make our commodities more tempting to our foreign creditors than gold, when exports of gold and drain on the Treasury reserve would cease.

Between the proposal of the gold Democrats and the proposal of the gold Republicans there is virtually no difference. Indeed, contraction of our currency, if we are to adhere to gold-monometallism, is a necessity. The only difference on this point between gold Democrats and gold Republicans is that gold Democrats recognize this necessity and openly avow their purpose to retire the greenbacks and Treasury notes, though they profess to believe bank currency or gold would take the place of the retired greenbacks and that contraction would not therefore of necessity result, while on the other hand gold Republicans endeavor to hide the necessity of contraction from their constituents if not themselves, and openly declare themselves to be opposed to contraction by the retirement of the greenbacks and Treasury notes while ignorantly or cravenly giving their approval to measures of virtual contraction.

#### RELATIVE STABILITY OF GOLD AND SILVER.

**I**N silver-using countries the purchasing power of silver is as great to-day as it was twenty-three years ago, save of such articles of manufacture as are not produced in such countries and are imported from gold-using countries. Prices of agricultural staples and all goods of domestic manufacture have not risen in silver-using countries, neither have they fallen. For the last twenty-five years silver has proven to silver-using peoples a stable standard. They have known no depreciation of silver, but only an appreciation of gold, which has forced them to pay more for goods they buy in gold-using countries, the gold price of which has not been cut in half, with the result that their imports from such countries have diminished and they are rapidly undertaking the manufacture for themselves of what they heretofore bought abroad, from which they will turn where they have not already done so, to exporting to gold-using countries the very articles they before imported, for the appreciation of gold enables them to sell manufactured, as for a long time they have sold agricultural products, at a lower and lower price in gold the further silver depreciates.

Agricultural products, grain and cotton, that have been sold for years by our farmers and planters in the European markets in competition with silver-using peoples have fallen quite as far as silver, and the purchasing power of silver as measured in bread-stuffs is as great in the United States to-day as it was in 1873. But those products that are only now beginning to come into direct competition with the products of the recently-built mills and factories of silver-using countries have not fallen so far. Competition in these lines, encouraged by the relatively higher prices in the United States than in silver-using countries, must ultimately drive prices down unless we check the appreciation of gold, as measured by the price of silver and of commodities in silver-using countries. But at present the purchasing power of silver is less in the United States in various lines of manufacture than in China and Japan, and consequently profitable for the Chinese or Jap-

anese merchant to seek a market for his goods in the United States.

At present the purchasing power of silver in the United States, as measured by commodities in general, is twenty per cent. less than in 1873, as measured by agricultural products it is as great as ever, as measured by its purchasing power of some lines of manufactured goods it has depreciated much more than twenty per cent. But while silver has depreciated twenty per cent., as measured by commodities, gold has appreciated three times as much. The following tables, based upon the United States Senate tables down to 1891, and on tables we have prepared, and comprising one hundred commodities since January, 1891, show the fluctuations in the value of silver and gold as measured by commodities. The figures represent that the purchasing power of one hundred ounces of silver at each period given was equal to the purchasing power of the number indicated in the table in 1873. And so with gold. Thus April 1, 1892, one hundred ounces of gold was equal in purchasing power to 142.48 ounces in 1873, and one hundred ounces of silver equal in purchasing power to 96.04 ounces in 1873, or in other words, it shows that on the date given, gold had appreciated 42.48 per cent., while silver had depreciated 3.96 per cent. :

	Gold.	Silver.
1873, . . . . .	100	100
1874, . . . . .	102.18	100.17
1875, . . . . .	107.59	102.78
1876, . . . . .	116.41	103.61
1877, . . . . .	116.86	108.10
1878, . . . . .	122.12	108.39
1879, . . . . .	126.30	109.27
1880, . . . . .	114.13	100.67
1881, . . . . .	115.42	101.20
1882, . . . . .	112.44	98.40
1883, . . . . .	115.09	98.42
1884, . . . . .	122.74	105.24
1885, . . . . .	131.18	107.58
1886, . . . . .	132.76	101.74
1887, . . . . .	131.75	99.29
1888, . . . . .	129.51	93.69
1889, . . . . .	129.51	93.30
1890, . . . . .	132.17	106.53
Jan. 1, 1891, . . .	132.32	106.40
Apr. 1, 1891, . . .	129.78	98.35
July 1, 1891, . . .	134.65	106.30
Oct. 1, 1891, . . .	139.61	104.95
Jan. 1, 1892, . . .	142.10	104.01
Ap. 1, 1892, . . .	142.48	96.04
July 1, 1892, . . .	142.51	96.62
Oct. 1, 1892, . . .	141.37	89.81
Jan. 1, 1893, . . .	134.45	85.96
Ap. 1, 1893, . . .	132.65	85.33
July 1, 1893, . . .	141.69	80.24
Oct. 1, 1893, . . .	144.72	83.34
Jan. 1, 1894, . . .	151.07	80.02
Ap. 1, 1894, . . .	156.22	74.32
July 1, 1894, . . .	156.78	76.40
Oct. 1, 1894, . . .	159.79	79.40
Jan. 1, 1895, . . .	165.94	76.24
Ap. 1, 1895, . . .	160.21	83.31
July 1, 1895, . . .	153.77	79.09
Oct. 1, 1895, . . .	155.89	80.45
Jan. 1, 1896, . . .	155.14	79.79

A glance will show that even in the United States, a country where silver had been cast down as a money metal, the fluctuations in the purchasing power of silver have been in much narrower limits than the fluctuations in the value of gold, as measured by commodities.

Despite its demonetization, silver makes a more satisfactory measure of value during the last twenty-three years than gold.

In silver-using countries silver has not depreciated at all, while gold has appreciated one hundred per cent. In the United States silver has depreciated but twenty per cent. since 1873, while gold has appreciated fifty-five per cent. In the face of such

facts that are irrefutable, facts that can be readily ascertained, facts about which there can be no question, the advocates of gold-monometallism must abandon their assertion that gold is the most stable of metals, and therefore most suitable for a standard of value.

By itself gold is anything but a stable standard, anything but a fit, anything but an honest measure of value.

#### HOW TO PROTECT THE GOLD RESERVE.

THE announcement of the last bond issue—in effect an official announcement of the failure, in their purpose, of the three that had gone before, and bringing into prominence the futility of borrowing gold as a means of permanently protecting the gold reserve—has been made the occasion by some gold-monometallists to renew their demands that the government surrender the sovereign power of issuing money to the banks, and, as they so delight in calling it, “go out of the banking business.”

The right to issue money is not the function of legitimate banking. The welfare of the people is bound up with a wise regulation of the volume of currency, and to surrender control over the volume of currency to interested parties is indefensible. No more should the power to regulate the issue and control over the currency be handed over to the banks, than the power to regulate and fix the length of the yard, the weight of the pound, or the size of the bushel, to the merchant. Of all measures, the measure of value is by far the most important—a stable measure of value is infinitely more important than a stable measure of length, weight or quantity.

Over the measures of length, weight and quantity, the government zealously guards. Why should it surrender control over the measure of value to the banks?

The value of money is fixed by its quantity, or its supply, and the quantity of goods in the hands of those seeking to exchange them for money, which constitutes the demand for money. To place the issue of money and control over the quantity, in the hands of the banks, is to place the control over the supply, and hence the control over its value in their hands. To hand over to the banks the power to issue and regulate the volume over the currency, is to hand over to them the power to lengthen or shorten the measure of value, to raise prices by expanding, and depress prices by contracting their issues, at will. From their use of credit to promote speculative ends, from the arbitrary expansion and contraction of their credits, the people have suffered much. Yet it is now proposed to strengthen the hands of the banks, to put in their hands the power to fix the volume of currency, and to expand and contract it at will. The path of safety lies, not in handing over to the banks the regulation of the volume of money, and hence of the measure of value, but in governmental supervision and regulation of the granting of credits.

True, so long as gold payments were maintained by the banks, after the surrender by the government to the banks, of the right to issue paper money, issues of money by the banks would be controlled to some extent by the quantity of gold in their vaults, but while necessity of redeeming their paper in gold would place a limit to expansion, there would be no limit on contraction. The first result of handing over to the banks power to issue paper money in place of the government, would be to cause a contraction of the volume of paper money, or suspension of specie payments. To sustain the present volume of paper on the narrow gold basis, strains the resources of the government—for the banks to support the same volume would be impossible. They would have to so contract the volume of money as to cause prices to fall so low that foreigners would take commodities in preference to gold, in payment for our indebtedness, or they would have to supply the gold for export, as the government has during the past few years,

which demand, if unchecked, would soon force them to suspend gold payments. And suspension of gold payments would prove anything but objectionable to them, for with the power to issue paper money in their own hands, and gold payments suspended, there would be no limit to the arbitrary expansion and contraction of their issues, as they saw fit to raise or depress prices, the producing classes would be absolutely at their mercy, and they would be in position to reap the profits of industry.

We are asked to surrender the control over the measure of value to the banks, to place the producing classes at the mercy of speculative bank managers, and for what? Simply, if we can trust the assertions of the gold-monometallists, of a class that urged silver-monometallism when they feared a depreciation of gold as the result of the discovery of gold in California and Australia, and now urge gold-monometallism, whose first and foremost tenet is that the dearest money is the best money, and who are contractionists on general principle,—because the Treasury has no means of protecting its gold reserve. They tell us the Bank of England can control and check any export of gold, if need be, and stop, at any time, a drain on its specie reserve, simply by raising the rate of discount. The United States Treasury, on the other hand, they tell us, has no real means of protecting its gold reserve. It does not discount commercial paper, therefore it cannot raise the discount rate, and consequently it is powerless to check a drain on the gold reserve.

Gold is exported because our foreign creditors demand gold in payment and for no other reason. We hear from time to time much about the workings of the Gresham law, that bad money drives out good money, that it is our silver circulation that causes the export of gold, but the Gresham law operates only through the laws of trade. The mere existence of money of less commodity value in our circulation, as silver is at present as compared to gold, would not of itself drive out gold, the dearer metal. We are constantly incurring debts abroad on account of interest on our foreign debt, on account of services rendered by foreign ship owners in carrying our foreign trade, on account of the expenses of Americans abroad and on account of our purchases of merchandise made abroad, etc., and these debts must be paid, either by the export of merchandise, of gold and silver, or they may be temporarily put off by our creditors accepting American government, railroad and other securities on which interest must be paid. In payment of our indebtedness we have only to offer our commodities, the produce of our soil and mines and factories, gold, or our securities. Our foreign creditors will take payment in that which is most attractive. When gold goes it simply means that our foreign creditors prefer gold in payment to our commodities at such prices as we see fit to sell them or to our securities. They prefer gold when, and only when, they can buy with it more elsewhere than in America. The export of gold contracts our volume of money and depresses prices and under the gold standard must continue until prices have fallen until they are lower here than in the other quarters of the globe from which our European creditors may draw their supplies.

The only way to check the export of gold and thus protect the gold reserve is to make it to the advantage of our creditors to buy our commodities, rather than take our gold, and buy grain and cotton elsewhere. And how are we to make our prices attractive? Gold monometallists tell us there is only one way, contract our currency and depress prices. Surrender to the banks the sovereign power to issue money, the exercise of which on behalf of the government they style a banking business for which the Treasury is unsuited, and then they tell us the banks can protect their gold by raising the rates of discount. And raising the rates of discount means what? A contraction of credits, of the money in circulation, and a fall in prices. By raising the rates of discounts high enough they could without fail so contract the currency and reduce prices as to check imports, stimulate exports, induce the loaning of money by foreigners wishing to take advantage of

high interest rates and thus check the export of gold. Lower prices, ruin of producers, poverty and distress of wage-earners, this is the remedy the gold-monometallists have to offer for gold exports that threaten the exhaustion of our gold.

All our gold is not worth such a sacrifice. Far better abandon the gold standard and suspend gold payments, than maintain gold payments at the cost of bankrupting our producers and reducing our wage earners to virtual slavery. But the preventive offered by the gold-monometallists is not the only one.

True, the only way to check gold exports is to make it to the advantage of our creditors to take our commodities, our grain, our cotton, etc., rather than our gold and buy with it grain and cotton elsewhere. This is indisputable. But we need not further depress prices in order to make a market for our produce, in order to induce our creditors to take grain and cotton in preference to gold. To raise the price of cotton in India and wheat in Argentine and Russia and India, will induce our foreign creditors to buy from us just as surely as depressing our prices. When they take gold they only do so because gold buys more grain and cotton or other produce which they desire, elsewhere than here. Raise the price of grain and cotton elsewhere and prices here that before seemed high will at once become attractive and induce liberal buying. But can we raise prices elsewhere and if so, how?

Assuredly we can raise prices. How? Simply by raising the price of silver or rather depressing the value of gold. Raise the gold price of the ounce of silver from .67 to \$1.29 an ounce, by opening our mints to silver, and the bushel of Indian wheat laid down in Liverpool for an ounce of silver, approximately the price of wheat in Liverpool for one hundred years, will cost the Englishman \$1.29 instead of 67 cents. And so with cotton and everything else the Englishman buys in silver using countries. Just as we increase the price of silver we increase the price to the Englishman of everything he buys in silver using countries. It is thus that we can check the export of gold and protect the gold reserve by restoring silver.

Then when gold is required for export let the banks supply it as they did until within a few years. Let the Secretary of the Treasury look out for the interests of the whole people and not primarily of the exporters, let him pay silver when more convenient and the exporters of gold will look to the banks, not to the New York sub-treasury for gold.

#### WOMAN'S WAYS.

If sweethearts were sweethearts always,  
Whether as maid or wife,  
No drop would be half so pleasant  
In the mingled draught of life.

But the sweetheart has smiles and blushes  
When the wife has frowns and sighs,  
And the wife's have a wrathful glitter  
For the glow of the sweetheart's eyes.

If lovers were lovers always,  
The same to sweetheart and wife,  
Who would change for a future of Eden  
The joys of this checkered life?

But husbands grow grave and silent  
And care on the anxious brow  
Oft replaces the sunshine that perished  
With the words of the marriage vow.

Happy is he whose sweetheart  
Is wife and sweetheart still;  
Whose voice, as of old, can charm him;  
Whose kiss, as of old, can thrill.

Who has plucked the rose to find ever  
Its beauty and fragrance increase,  
As the flush of passion is mellowed  
In love's unmeasured peace.

Who sees in the step a lightness;  
Who finds in the form a grace!  
Who reads an unaltered brightness  
In the witchery of the face.

Undimmed and unchanged. Ah happy  
Is he crowned with such a life!  
Who drinks the wife pledging the sweetheart,  
And toasts in the sweetheart the wife!

—Daniel O'Connell.

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The Empress of Austria is leading a very simple and severe life at present. She is never allowed to eat later than 7 o'clock in the evening. A couple of eggs, milk in some light and wholesome form, and a single plate of plainly-cooked meat form the simple meal. Eight hours' sleep every night is insisted upon. She appears at a state banquet when necessity requires it, but without partaking of a single dish, her frugal repast, ordered by her physician, having been previously eaten in her private apartments.

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Octave Thanet (Miss Alice French) is a very cultivated Bostonian kind of a house furnisher. Her Arkansas home is gotten up in a style to provoke the admiration of artists. Fine photographs, plaster casts, engravings are the forms of art she most indulges in. Bayres and Tanagra figurines are especially prominent.

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Mme. Deschamps, oldest of the Paris market women, is dead, at the age of ninety-four. She had the impression for years that the Emperor was in love with her. To her was attributed the "invention of Julienne soup." Though a famous character, she was buried without any funeral honors from her associates.

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A young woman describes her first bicycle lesson in a manner which will strike responsive chords in many hearts:

"It came my turn," she says, "and I tried to look unconcerned. A young man rolled out a wheel in front of me in a business-like way, turned a screw, lowered the seat, gave it a final shake to see that it was all right and then motioned to me to mount. I have been in a hurricane when our steamer was hove to off the coast of New Zealand, and all the woodwork was washed overboard; I have been in a railway smash-up, and was handed out of the car through a hole in the roof; I have sat by the off window of a stage coach when a wheel slipped over the side of a precipice; I have been in many strange adventures, but never had I such an acute feeling of peril as when I sat on the top of that bicycle, holding on for life to the steering bar."

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Mrs. Craigie, "John Oliver Hobbes," the English novelist of American birth, confesses to a fondness for dress. "I like beautiful gowns just as I like beautiful surroundings of any sort," she says. She also sensibly considers that limited means need not preclude tasteful and becoming dress. "It does not cost any more to dress in good taste and with a due regard to neatness than it does to wear gowns in a slovenly way," is her dictum.

#### A WORD WITH THE DOCTOR.

If the face is steamed, it is best to do it by applying hot cloths. Then apply an emollient. Do not go out for several hours afterward, as a cold and a swelled face will be apt to result.

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In the making of good teeth, proper diet has a large place. In order to preserve them, it is not too often to brush the teeth at least four times a day in plenty of pure water, but if that is impossible, a thorough brushing in the morning and at night just before retiring should be the practice of everyone who is cleanly. A mouth and throat gargle should be a part of the process. A dentist's advice to patients with tender gums is to rub them about the roots and inside with precipitated chalk before going to bed. This prevents the acids of the mouth from working on the teeth. Fine French charcoal, which can be had so excessively fine that it cannot injure the enamel of teeth, whitens them. Pure soap is also good for cleansing the mouth. Listerine or a few drops of tincture of myrrh may be used for the mouth gargle.

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A good lotion for preserving the skin is composed of one-half ounce tincture of benzoin, one and a half drams of glycerine and one pint of rosewater. This is simple but effective, and should be sponged over the face several times during the day. Glycerine alone should never be put upon the face, as it is apt to make it coarse. This lotion is most effectual, used after washing.

Brown blotches may disappear and the skin become clearer under the following treatment: Take 5 drops of dilute nitro hydrochloric acid in half a glass of water (taken through a glass tube) before every meal for three weeks; also the following for one month:

R.—Ferri. reduct . . . . .	gr. 1
Acid. arsen. . . . .	gr. 1-100
Quin. sulph. . . . .	gr. ½
Strych. sulph. . . . .	gr. 1-60
Hydrarg. chlor. corros . . . . .	gr. 1-100

M. Ft.—One tablet. No. 100.

Sig.—One tablet with half a glass of water immediately after eating each meal.

Take a bath, sponge or plunge, every day; preferably at bedtime. Let the water be at summer heat, and use palm or elder-flower soap.

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For eczema take half a teaspoonful of pepto-mangan in half a glass of milk three times daily (between meals) for six weeks. Bathe from head to foot every day with warm water, to which borax has been added; after the bath, apply the following to the affected parts:

R.—Hydrarg. ammoniati . . . . .	dr. 1
Liq. picis. alkalin. . . . .	dr. 2
Ung. aquae rosae. . . . .	oz. 2

M. Sig.—Rub on once daily.

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It is generally believed that the most impure water can be rendered pure by boiling, and that in this we have an absolute safeguard against the dangers of water containing disease germs. Now, while it is true that boiling will kill the germs of disease, yet the fact has been brought to our notice by so high an authority as Dr. Charles M. Cresson, that, while boiling kills the germs of a particular disease, it yet, in reality, renders the water more impure than it was before, because, by the very death of these germs, dead organic matter is allowed to remain in the water, which it pollutes by putrefaction. Hence, while boiling is a most excellent precaution against the occurrence of typhoid fever or similar diseases, when we have occasion to think the germs of these diseases exist in the water that we drink, yet we must remember that this boiling does not purify the water; it simply removes from it the specific power to produce a specific disease.

#### LITERARY NOTES.

##### AMONG THE NEWSPAPER MEN AND MAGAZINE WRITERS—ARTISTS AND AUTHORS.

*McClure's Magazine*, for February, has eight portraits of Lincoln, some of them very rare, in addition to twenty other Lincoln pictures, and a graphic account of his misfortunes as a country merchant, his entrance into the Legislature, his romantic courtship of Ann Rutledge, and his grief at her death, shortly before the time set for their marriage. Murat Halstead tells the history of Garfield's nomination and administration. Harry Perry Robinson describes the fastest railroad run ever made, and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps continues her interesting autobiography. Will H. Low's article on the great English painters is beautifully illustrated, and Ian McLaren and Anthony Hope contribute two powerful stories.

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*Harper's Weekly*, for February 1st, contains an elaborately illustrated article on Fairmount Park, Philadelphia; an interesting description of a winter campaign in the Russian army, and an illustrated account of the work of the commission investigating the missionaries' massacre at Kucheng, China.

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*Harper's Bazar*, for February 1st, has its usual complement of interesting fiction and a wealth of designs of seasonable outdoor costumes, wraps and gowns for occasions of ceremony, and toilettes for riding, driving and bicycling.

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D. Appleton & Co. will shortly publish *Mistress Dorothy Martin*, a new historical romance by J. C. Snaith.

Stephen Crane's *Red Badge of Courage* gains added interest at this time, because, as the London *Saturday Review* says, it contains the most realistic description ever published of modern war from the purely subjective standpoint of a private soldier.

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*Harper's Magazine*, for February, has an interesting list of contributions, chief among them being an illustrated article descriptive of "New Baltimore," by Stephen Bonsal; the German struggle for liberty, by Poultney Bigelow; St. Clair's Defeat—the ill-starred expedition against the Miami Indians during Washington's first administration,—by Theodore Roosevelt, and Caspar W. Whitney's story of his notable journey to the Barren Grounds of British North America.

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*The New York Dramatic Mirror* is full of news that's interesting to everyone connected with the dramatic profession, directly or otherwise. That it is a helpful journal to them goes without saying.

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*The Literary Digest*, New York, contained in its issue of the 25th ult. a series of timely articles on "Demand for an Increase of National Defenses," "Japanese Competition and Free Silver," "Dissolution of the Bond Syndicate," "The Increase of the Production of Gold," "Can Great Britain and Venezuela Settle Between Themselves?" "The Red Cross Society Barred Out of Armenia," "Legal Views of South Carolina's New Constitution," and "Canada's Political Crisis."

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G. P. Putnam's Sons have just published *The History of the Foreign Policy of Great Britain*, by Montague Burrows, Prof. of Modern History in Oxford; a book possessing special timeliness in connection with present international issues. They have in press a work by Charles M. Andrews, of Bryn Mawr College, which will naturally be connected with certain divisions of the treatise by Prof. Burrows. The two volumes in which Prof. Andrew's work will be completed, will present a study of *The Historical Development of Modern Europe from 1815 to 1880*.

Mess. Putnam have also in press, *The Nicaraguan Canal, Its History and Its Future*, by Prof. Lindley M. Keasby. A volume giving the history of the European settlements in *The West Indies and The Spanish Main*, by James Rodway Felton, of the Geographical Society, will be published in the spring.

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A striking evidence of the rapid progress Korea is making is shown in the receipt by its legation at Washington of copies of the first newspaper printed in Korean type. The new journalistic venture is published in Seoul every other day, and is entitled *The Capital News Report*. It consists of four pages about the size of those of American papers, nearly three of which are devoted to the news of the day and editorials in the Korean language, and the remainder to advertisements, most of which are Japanese. The paper has cabled foreign reports from Japan and China and special correspondence from the various Korean provinces. The editorial tone of the paper favors governmental reforms along the line of systems prevailing in western nations.

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Chief among the timely announcements is the statement that G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish, immediately, "Regeneration" a reply to Max Nordau by Nicholas Murray Butler, Prof. of Philosophy, Ethics and Psychology, in Columbia College, New York. The work is a vigorous and trenchant analysis of the morbid and exaggerated pessimism of Nordau's sensational treatise.

## OPEN DOORS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

### WHAT TRUE AMERICANS ENDORSE.

STATE OF KANSAS.

OFFICE OF BANK COMMISSIONER.

TOPEKA, Kansas, January 20, 1895.

WHARTON BARKER, Esq.,

Editor of THE AMERICAN :—

DEAR SIR :—I have read with interest your statement of the position of THE AMERICAN, and find nothing there but what any true American can heartily indorse. I may say, however, that we of the West, having observed the tendency of all legislation to the upbuilding of a moneyed aristocracy, have not been disposed to look with very great favor upon the system of protection which we have had in the past, but if there can be devised such a system of protection as you describe, no good citizen can or will object to such policy. I am glad to know that there is at least one paper in the East that is making a vigorous fight for the restoration of silver, and it would appear to me that you have a field for great missionary work in your immediate vicinity. It has always appeared strange to me that the people in the East who hold Western mortgages should persist in pursuing a policy which is each year making it more difficult for the farmers of the West, who are indebted to them, to pay the interest on their obligations, and if the present financial policy of our government is continued, it is only a question of time when the holders of the mortgages will be compelled to take the land in satisfaction of their claim. This will result, not because of the fact that these lands are not worth more than the mortgage, but from the fact that there is no market price, owing to the poverty of those who are anxious to use these lands for homes. That there is a demand for farming lands is evidenced by the great rush to Oklahoma at the time of its opening, and later on to the Cherokee Strip, but being without the means with which to pay for these homes, the people who need them are compelled to seek homes where land can be obtained by homestead or pre-emption, and so long as we had a large public domain of fairly good lands subject to entry, we did not see the effects of our vicious financial system, but now since the lands are exhausted we are confronted with the constantly increasing number of tenant farmers each year, and unless a change can be brought about in the near future, a great majority of the farmers of this country will become tenants.

I happen to know that a great many of the people in your section of the country who hold Western mortgages are disposed to denounce our Western people as repudiators because of their inability to pay their indebtedness or the interest thereon promptly, but if these men could be brought to a realization of the fact that it is the policy of our government on this money question that should be assailed, instead of the victims of that policy, and if these people could be induced to favor an American monetary system they would do infinitely more good for their country than by denouncing the unfortunate farmers of the West who have been compelled to submit to burdens greater than they can bear ; burdens coming in the shape of interest charges, which, when measured by the price of the products of the farm, have been doubled during the last few years, freight charges made necessary in order to pay the interest on inflated indebtedness of our transportation companies and the watered stock of the same, which have also practically been doubled by reason of the decrease in price of the products that they carry to market; also through the beef combine, which absolutely controls the price of beef cattle, and in addition to these, through various other combinations which lay tribute on everything produced by the farmer, and again on everything he is compelled to purchase.

The sooner the American people recognize the facts that we cannot be prosperous as a nation so long as the laboring and pro-

ducing classes are oppressed, the sooner we may hope for the adoption of a remedy for the evils that are afflicting us. The people of the West are not disposed to be exacting, on the contrary, they are more disposed to bear the burdens that have been heaped upon them. They stand ready at all times to favor any policy that will insure them the ordinary comforts of life as a return for long hours of toil. They are not asking for or expecting the luxuries of life. They have been denounced as "calamity howlers, repudiators and cranks," simply because they have entered a protest against the further encroachments of corporations upon their rights, and the adoption of the British financial policy. If you can succeed in convincing the people of the East that there are wrongs to be righted, and that the people of the West are entitled to some consideration when framing the legislation of our country, as well as the British holders of our vast indebtedness, you will have done a service to the people of this country of inestimable value. Wishing you success, I am,

Yours truly, JOHN W. BREIDENTHAL.

### AN UGLY RECORD.

Editor, AMERICAN.

DEAR SIR : I submit to you some MSS. which I hope will be acceptable to your patriotic paper.

Our glorious country has this horrible record, according to the *Chicago Tribune* :

#### Murders.

1886.....	1,449	1891.....	5,906
1887.....	2,335	1892.....	6,791
1888.....	2,184	1893.....	6,615
1889.....	3,567	1894.....	9,800
1890.....	4,290	1895.....	10,500

No great battle of history shows so many violent deaths as the "peaceful" year of 1895, and to offset this, 132 hangings, of which, it is safe to say, one-half of the criminals were executed for crimes committed in previous years—one, I know, has been on trial for six years.

I consider your paper a model for the *family* newspaper—one that does not "jumble the judgment and confound the understanding."

Long may THE AMERICAN throw a bright light on "ways that are dark, and tricks that are vain," for the heathen Chinee is not the only "peculiar" one who needs to have his ill-deeds shown up.

Yours truly, in the interests of good citizenship,

E. WILBUR NUGENT.

Clements, San Joaquin County, Cal.

The manuscript of which our correspondent speaks is under consideration.—*Ed.* AMERICAN.

### SOCIOLOGICAL SUBJECTS.

"HE'S true to God who's true to man ; wherever wrong is done,  
To the humblest and the weakest, 'neath the all beholding sun,  
That wrong is also done to us ; and they are slaves most base  
Whose love of right is for themselves, and not for all their race.  
—James Russel Lowell.

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After ten years the Rugby (Tenn.) settlement started by Thomas Hughes and other Englishmen has only 1,200 inhabitants.

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Some tears belong to us because we are unfortunate ; others because we are humane ; many because we are mortal. But most are caused by our being unwise. It is these last only that of necessity produce more.

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Behold what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God : therefore the world knoweth us not, because it knew him not.—*I. John III, 1.*

## OUR PARIS LETTER.

THE FRENCH FINANCIAL SITUATION.—THE MAX LEBAUDY SCAN DAL AND ITS DISCLOSURES.—WARS AND RUMORS OF WARS, BUT NO PROBABILITY OF AN ANGLO-GERMAN CONFLICT.—ENGLAND'S BOASTED INTANGIBILITY IN DANGER.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

PARIS, January 17, 1896.

**I**N its annual report, the *Economiste Européen* gives some instructive statistics covering the French financial situation on the 31st of December, 1895. Compared with its similar report for 1894, we find that, of the 57,294,433,000 francs invested in the 125 principal French securities, there is an improvement—*majoration*—of 123,257,000 francs for the bonds of the city of Paris and of the Credit Foncier, the shares of the eleven principal railroad companies and the manufacturing companies. On the other hand, there is a depreciation of 216,886,000 in government securities, of 82,025,000 in railroad bonds, of 136,867,000 francs in shares of *Sociétés de Crédit*, of 5,117,000 in bonds of manufacturing companies, from all of which it appears that, in the course of the last twelve months, French securities have suffered a total depreciation of 317,138,000 francs.

"It is hoped," adds the *Economiste*, "that the year 1896 may be more favorable to French capitalists."

This hope, expressed without much conviction, seems to be one of those cases where the wish is father to the thought, for at home, as well as abroad, the outlook is not encouraging.

At home a grave problem is to be solved; the alleged budgetary equilibrium exists only on paper, there is really a deficit of between 350 and 400 millions, new sources of revenue must be invented, how will taxpayers be able to pay the enormous taxes on their fortunes, given the depreciation of that capital by the fiscal phlebotomy to which it is subjected? The contemplated income tax, imagined by individuals without any income, will produce an effect contrary to what is expected from it. Capital and capitalists will emigrate, manufacturing revenues will be reduced to a minimum by the fatal elimination of what are known as *Industries de Luxe*, i. e., trades dependent entirely upon the custom of the wealthy classes, which will be obliged to restrict their expenses to what is strictly necessary, in consequence of the enormous and progressing tax on real estate; and, finally, the question of workingmen's pensions—*retraitis ouvrières*—which is so pregnant with difficulties that no one ventures to look it in the face, that is, to admit frankly that the government cannot meet it, unless decided on the total ruin of the French nation, a result that is not far distant should the present Administration remain long in office. M. Faure's inspiration was not a happy thought when, with a view of "appeasement," he put M. Bourgeois at the head of a Cabinet. M. Faure was elected to save the country from the Radical Brisson, who was favorite at the last Presidential election; M. Bourgeois contemplates radical measures, which would have shocked M. Brisson by their enormity.

### Exposure of Journalistic Blackmailers.

Unfortunately for the French, no Savior is available at present; Prince Victor is scarcely known, and the Duke d'Orléans has to contend against the memory of the forty millions exacted from France when crushed by disaster and defeat. And so things must go on, from bad to worse, until the final catastrophe, to which the masses are sublimely indifferent, parodying the "After us the deluge" of Louis XV. Nor will the Chambers do aught in the way of remedy; there we shall have a series of interpellations about Dupas, Arton, Cornelius Herz, the glass-blowers of Carmaux, the affair Lebaudy—all with the aim of a blind to

reality, but nothing of serious utility to the nation, although its most vital interests are at stake. And here permit me a few lines on the Lebaudy matter, as its investigation promises numerous revelations that may put out several hitherto shining lights. Max Lebaudy, during his life, qualified generally as a "howling cad," has since his demise won the title of "victim." Max came into a big fortune at his majority; he had no brains, but a strong inclination towards debauchery; decent people eschewed his society, and, as a matter of course, he became the prey of blackguards and usurers, who flocked around him like so many carrion crows. His turn as conscript came, he disliked soldiering, and so one set of intriguers offered, for a consideration, to obtain his discharge from the army, while another set, not sharing in that combination, "went for him" violently. Max died, and immediately his family and the actress, Mlle. Marsy, whom he was to have married, demanded an investigation of all the circumstances connected with "the campaign of blackmail" organized against their "dear deceased." And a particularly bad time are they having, the blackmailers, of whom one has shot himself—a guileless Hebrew; six others are in jail, and several more are expected to join them.

The first captured was one Wertheimer, *alias* de Costi, who incontinently and being a Jew, naturally turned State's evidence on his coadjutors. Then came one de Cury, a self-styled grandson of the late Duke of Brunswick, who repudiated the relationship; after de Cury, two more of less importance; next, one Armand Rosenthal, *alias* Jacques St. Cere, an Israelite, if not of German birth, with strong German proclivities, who collaborated with the New York *Herald* and the *Figaro* over that signature.

Rosenthal was a most competent authority on all questions connected with international politics, where he was eclectic in his sympathies; he was spoken of as a German spy five years ago in my presence by a Russian official; he is known to have received 500 francs mensurally from the French Foreign Office, where he came and went like a tame cat.

Rosenthal was quite upset by his arrest, and will probably imitate Costi, *alias* Wertheimer. The last prisoner is a La Bruyère, a queer lot, charged by Henri Rochefort with the stealing of funds entrusted to him in aid of the Pole, Padlewski, who assassinated General Seliverstoff at the Hotel de Bade some years ago. "Severine," the chief promotor of the "Lebaudy persecution" campaign, is a particular friend of this individual, but so far has not been arrested. As you will admit, these people are sweet types of a class that swarm in French journalism; it is shunned by all its respectable members, who are numerous, but it obtains a footing in the press, thanks to its impudence and to the craving of the public after sensational information.

### A Caustic Epitaph.

Now the government cares nothing whether Max was swindled or whether he was or was not *tuberculosed*, but to take up the scandal is an opportune diversion that will adjourn, for a time, the examination of its own shortcomings, which are like the sands of the sea. But M. Bourgeois is intelligent, likewise unscrupulous, and will not hesitate to sacrifice his present colleagues, even if, to obtain their elimination, another Ministerial crisis be necessary. M. Lockroy has more than disorganized the navy by his would-be reforms; the Finance and Colonial Ministers have shown their incapacity; the Minister of Foreign Affairs is "beneath contempt" say the newspapers, and he must be shunted. Apropos of this eminent apothecary *in partibus*: He was requested to resign, and refused to do so, thus justifying the *ante-mortem* epitaph of Renan, his intimate friend: "*Ci git Berthelot dans la seule place qu'il n'a jamais sollicitée.*"

"Here lies Berthelot, in the only place (office) that he has never sought."

Meanwhile the Premier and his coadjutor have come to an arrangement. Berthelot will sign, as nominal titulary, all the

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diplomatic documents which Bourgois chooses to prepare. It is a comedy that may last indefinitely, and may cease to run within a month, according to the dispositions of the heterogeneous majority of the Chamber, which has only just reassembled. So much for the French interior situation where the Jew influence predominates and Israel has not yet manifested its programme.

#### Bumptiousness of the Boers.

Outside of Gaitl we have wars and rumors of wars, but the end is not yet. Italy has too much to do in Abyssinia to be an efficient firebrand in Turkey, and the Transvaal difficulty has temporarily blocked the Anglo-Armenian agitation. In the East no immediate danger is apparent, but the Kaiser's meddling in the South African question is calculated to make mischief. Doubtless it was, in the first instance, merely a bit of swagger, but it has encouraged the Boers, whose demands are too bumptious to meet with success, and the Transvaalian plenipotentiary now in Europe, is not likely to obtain either the acquiescence of England to Dr. Krüger's ultimatum, the banishment of Sir Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Jameson, and a revision of the treaty of 1884, or in the event of John Bull's refusal, the submission of the controversy to an international conference, none of the Continental Powers being interested therein.

Consequently, and if diplomacy fails to settle this quarrel, it will be fought out on the plains of South Africa, where Britannia must eventually triumph, but at the cost of serious sacrifices in men and money. The conquest of the Transvaal will not be like the Ashanti campaign, a case of *veni, vidi, vici*, a triumphal march. The Boers can muster in all 23,920 soldiers, of whom 13,500 are between eighteen and thirty-four years of age, and with these can reckon upon the co-operation of some 60,000 natives organized under the command of thirty-one negro chiefs commissioned as captains by the republic. All are armed with repeating rifles, and their artillery is composed of six light Krupp guns, six heavy guns *a tir rapide*, four light and two heavy Maxims and one French mitrailleuse and one rifled gun not a breech-loader. Not a very formidable armament, you will say, yet quite enough to do much harm to the columns of an invader, especially when one takes into account the fact that all the Transvaalian troops are of mounted infantry, and by their mobility will have a sensible advantage over their enemy, although obliged to "go it alone," as seems probable, not even they believing William's bluster to be more than an explosion of peevishness, "a mere incident," says one newspaper, "of a family jar."

#### Improbability of an Anglo-German War.

Be this as it may, no one can seriously believe in the imminence of an Anglo German war. It is a game of bluff between the two nations, both of which are equally isolated and without any apparent future ally. Italy and Germany, not being bound in this matter by the stipulations of the *Triplex*, have abandoned Germany, and England is too generally detested on the Continent to get any help there.

Naturally, both England and Germany have made overtures to France and Russia. What the former offers for aid is not known, all that is known being Russia's refusal of any combination hostile to her "long-time friend," while the French "reserve their reply"—waiting orders from St. Petersburg, probably.

The Germans, it would appear, are ultra generous in their offers, which, I regret, want of space prevents my giving in detail, but, as they do not include the only acceptable *quid pro quo*, the retrocession of Alsace-Lorraine, they have been declined by the French, while, concerning their reception by the Russian Government, two versions are current: according to one of these, the Czar absolutely refuses; according to the other, he is favorably impressed by the proposal, which, if realized, would reduce England, Austria, and Italy to the rank of third class powers, and give their present territories, Colonial and Continental, to the new Triple Alliance.

His Majesty urges France to accept the arrangement; so does

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Herbette, the French Ambassador at Berlin; the French remain intractable in their decision: Give us back our lost provinces; if you will not, we shall refrain from any compromising engagement. And there the matter stands, with a daily increasing conviction that nothing more serious is to be apprehended than an exchange of vituperative pet names worthy of a Billingsgate huckster.

Still, and notwithstanding international vituperation, no Anglo-German war is probable; Germany is not in a position to fight England. Her army would make short work of the British army, if they could meet, but, on the one hand, Germany cannot land her forces in the British Isles, nor can England venture on an expedition into Germany, for the all-sufficient reason that she has no soldiers. Her incontestable maritime superiority will certainly permit the bombardment of the German sea-board, the destruction or confiscation of the German colonial establishments, but these are insufficient to warrant the risk of a conflict which might result in other European complications.

No war is then, I might say, possible, save in one hypothesis: American persistence in view of Venezuelan matters. I grant that this is an improbable eventuality, yet who knows what may not happen, and who will not admit that, in this case, England will be in an unpleasant predicament, and will have imperilled her boasted intangibility? Who knows if it be not in provision of such a crisis that the British Admiralty is so diligent in preparations?

Z.

## AMONG THE PREACHERS.

"C HOSEN to be soldiers,  
In an alien land;  
Chosen, called, and faithful,  
For our Captain's band;  
In the service royal  
Let us not grow cold;  
Let us be right loyal,  
Noble, true and bold."

\*\*

Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, restore such an one in the spirit of meekness; considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted.—*Gal. vi., 1.*

\*\*

A Greek Catholic priest in southern Hungary recently forced his whole congregation to swear in church that they would not touch liquor for three years. The liquor dealers and revenue collectors thereupon protested against his action to the Minister of Finance, asking him to declare it illegal. He has not answered yet.

\*\*

The Rev. Mas Kazoo Tai, a Japanese Episcopal clergyman, noted for his scholarship, will soon visit this country to study American civilization.

\*\*

Mgr. Stadler, Bishop of Serajevo, in Bosnia, has been made Apostolic Legate for the union of the Oriental churches in the Balkan peninsula. An effort will be made to unite all the Slav Catholics in the peninsula, and resist the aggressions of the Russian Orthodox Church.

\*\*

The Scotch novelist, S. R. Crocket, was at one time pastor of a country church at a salary of \$1,200 a year. His income at the present time is estimated at \$12,000 annually. He is an early riser, and writes as follows concerning this habit: "Every morning, summer and winter, I've had my cold tub, and am ready to begin work at 4.30 o'clock. I should feel I'd missed one of the keenest pleasures of life in missing the sunrise. I always go out to look at it, no matter how busy I may be. I seem to see the world recreated then, and to share in the sense of being newly born myself. Perhaps I've gone to bed discouraged, feeling it is not—never can be—in me to do the work I would do. But in the dawn everything seems possible to me. Six hours' sleep is all I take, because it's all I need." Mr. Crocket is a typical-looking Scotchman, with a full beard and a brawny arm.

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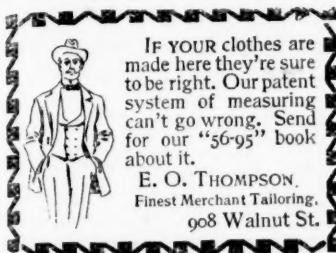
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FROM MANASSAS TO APPOMATTOX. By James Longstreet, Lieutenant-General of the Confederate Army. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Existing literature upon the War of the Rebellion has been enriched by a work of great importance in the publication of General Longstreet's recollections. Our military annals embrace many valuable works by generals whose views may be regarded as authoritative in matters relating to the great struggle between the North and the South; but the present volume, in many respects, is of greater interest than even those of Grant, Sheridan, Sherman, and others. From a purely military standpoint Grant's book must remain pre-eminent. But Longstreet is qualified to show us what Grant could only guess at (though the latter guessed shrewdly enough), and that is the aims and plans of the Confederates while on many fields. General Longstreet, as he freely confesses, is no longer a rebel. "Southern" as his sympathies may have at one time been, he, to-day, is a thorough believer in the Union before all else, and though he views the late war with regret, he also regards it as an active agent in bringing about our present prosperity and greatness.

Graduated from West Point in 1842, a year before Grant, he was appointed Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army, July 18, 1861. At Manassas he was an active figure, and his description of that battle, as well as his descriptions of those of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill and Antietam, are vivid and told with an appreciation of their importance as lessons in strategic movements, which greatly enhances their value. Speaking of Antietam, he says: "Gettysburg was the greatest battle of the war, but it was for three days, and its total casualties on either side, terrible as it was, should be one-third larger to make the average per diem equal to the loss at Sharpsburg (Antietam). Viewed by the measure of losses, Antietam was the fourth battle of the war, Spottsylvania and the Wilderness, as well as Gettysburg, exceeding it in number of killed and wounded, but each of these dragged its tragedy through several days." Of Gettysburg he writes in a fashion that makes even the oft told story of that memorable battle of renewed interest. Longstreet it was who on that field was said to have disobeyed Lee's orders, and, so been responsible for some of the disasters there. It is specially worth hearing, therefore, what that General himself has to say on the point, now when the sting of that first harsh burst of criticism has been tempered by time. He says in part: "General Lee said that the attack of his right was not made as early as expected—which he should not have said. He knew that I did not believe that success was possible; that care and time should be taken to give the troops the benefit of the positions and the grounds; and he should have put an officer in charge who had more confidence in his plan. Two-thirds of the troops were of other commands, and there was no reason for putting the assaulting forces under my charge. He had confidence in General Early, who advised in favor of that end of the line for battle. Knowing my want of confidence, he should have given the benefit of his presence and assistance in getting the troops up, posting them and arranging the batteries; but he gave no orders or suggestions after his early designation of the point for which the column should march." Pickett's charge is described in a spirit of admiration for that dashing officer, and the retreat and following actions in Southern and Southwestern territory are related graphically. Longstreet's comments upon those Confederate Generals with whom he came into more or less close contact do not throw so much new light upon the men themselves, but they are highly entertaining, and in view of their source, are immensely valuable. And, finally, his compliment to Grant's greatness, which could not be well withheld, further shows how the energy and information of that splendid leader, and his genius in warfare impressed his enemies as it inspired his own men. "From Manassas to Appomattox" is a book which will be received with sensations of real pleasure by the general reader, and it will no less be studied with appreciation by those who have a personal interest in the events it describes.

ACADIA: MISSING LINKS OF A LOST CHAPTER IN ANCIENT HISTORY. By Edouard Richards, ex-Member of the House of Commons of Canada: New York. Home Book Co.

The northern part of Maine, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the Acadia of which Mr. Richards writes entertainingly, was the birthplace of a body of people whose sad lot it was to be the objects of what the British Government, which had them transported to other portions of Canada and the United States, called national expediency, but which from the present narrative

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Leave Twenty-fourth and Chestnut Streets, 3.55, 8.08, 9.10, 10.18, 11.14 A. M., 12.57 (dining car) 2.38, 3.43, 6.12, 8.10 (dining car) 11.46 P. M., Sunday, 3.55, 8.08, 10.18 A. M., 12.14, 3.45, 6.12, 8.10 (dining car) 1.45 P. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty street, 4.30 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.00 (two hour train) 5.00, 6.00, 7.30, 8.45 P. M., 12.15 night, Sundays, 4.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30 A. M., 2.30, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 P. M., 12.15 night.

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FOR BETHLEHEM, EASTON AND POINTS IN LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, 6.05, 8.00, 9.00, A. M., 1.00, 2.00, 4.30, 5.30, 6.33, 9.45 P. M. Sundays, 6.27, 8.32, 9.00 A. M., 1.03, 4.20, 6.33, 9.46 P. M. (9.45 P. M. does not connect for Easton on Sunday.)

### For Schuylkill Valley Points

For Phoenixville and Pottstown—Express, 8.35, 10.00 A. M., 12.45, 4.00, 6.00, 11.30 P. M. Accom., 4.20, 7.42, 1.43, 5.22, 7.20 P. M., Sunday—Express, 4.00, 9.05 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Accom., 7.30, 11.35 A. M., 6.00 P. M. For Reading—Express, 8.35, 10.00 A. M., 12.45, 4.00, 6.00, 11.30 P. M. Accom., 4.20, 7.42 A. M., 1.42, 4.38, 5.22, 7.20 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00, 9.05 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Accom., 6.00 P. M.

For Lebanon and Harrisburg—Express, 8.35, 10.00 A. M., 4.00, 6.00 P. M. Accom., 4.20 A. M., 7.20 P. M. Sunday—Express—8.35, 10.00 A. M., 4.00, 6.00, 11.30 P. M. Accom., 4.20, 7.42 A. M., 1.42 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00, 9.05 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Accom., 6.00 P. M.

For Pottsville—Express, 8.35, 10.00 A. M., 4.00, 6.00, 11.30 P. M. Accom., 4.20, 7.42, 1.42 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00, 9.05 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Accom., 6.00 P. M.

For Shamokin and Williamsport—Express, 8.35, 10.00 A. M., 4.00, 6.00 P. M. Sunday—Express, 9.05 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Additional for Shamokin—Express, week-days, 6.00 P. M. Accom., 4.20 A. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00 A. M.

### For Atlantic City

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1 Baby gates.	473 Baby's got a tooth
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369 Soldier's farewell	538 Rainy coat
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391 Son of a gambler	540 Hard times come again to me
400 Town out-to-night, love	541 A boy about friend is his mother
416 Her front name is Hannar	542 Hard times come again to me
422 I ad but fifty cents	543 I thick he under the ch.
425 Ring my mother were	544 I'll have you another, Tom
425 I'll have you another, Tom	545 Mary's gone with a coon
427 Mary's gone with a coon	546 Mor' issey and the Benicia boy
434 Down in a coal mine	547 Key-hole in the door
454 Drunkard's dream	548 Gentle Annie
463 Little old log cabin by the stream	549 There's a light in the window
467 Old leather breeches	550 I had 15 dollars inside pocket

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and much corroborative evidence, seems to have been a cruel and unnecessary act. It was in 1755 that the French settlers, to the number of 1800, who had refused to take the oath of allegiance to the British Crown, were removed by the English Governor and sent to portions of the Dominion and in the United States, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, the Carolinas and Georgia. Separated from each other, as were many members of the same family, the poor emigrants had not even the consolation of being with those they loved, and Longfellow has pictured in "Evangeline" a case which was common among the sufferers. The facts and figures which Mr. Richards presents are interesting data upon what he has so happily called "A Chapter in Ancient History," and his remarks upon the emigration of the Acadians and the reception accorded them at various points are most entertaining. His book is evidently the product of a patient research of all that is obtainable upon the subject in the way of records, and to this information he has given color and life by the pictures of Acadia itself, which, as a resident of that land for a long time, he is able to draw accurately and graphically.

### FACTS FOR FINANCIERS.

ODESSA merchants are preparing large consignments of Russian goods for Abyssinia. They will be shipped to Odessa and there transferred to French vessels going to Obock.

\*\*

The English railways spent £2,711,746 for coal in 1894, £2,892,300 in 1893, £2,948,350 in 1892 and £3,113,491 in 1891. In 1888 coal at the mouth of the mine in England was 6s. per ton. It advanced steadily until 1891, when it was 13s. per ton. The present quotation is about 8s. 6d. The cost of fuel per train mile was 3.48d. in 1891, 2.86d. in 1892, 2.90d. in 1893, and 2.56d. in 1894 and 1.92d. in 1888.

\*\*

By making use of the Duna, Beresina and Dnieper rivers, Russia is planning to connect the Baltic with the Black Sea by a waterway beginning at Riga and ending at Cherson. The only canal, properly speaking, will be between the Duna and the Beresina. A waterway 1,000 miles long, with a breadth at the top in the narrowest places of 220 feet and at the bottom of 120 feet, and a depth everywhere of 29 feet, with harbors and locks, can be constructed for \$100,000,000. At Pinsk, in the Pripiat bogs, a reservoir will be built, enabling the system to be connected with the navigable portions of the rivers Niemen and Vistula.

\*\*

The Engineering and Mining Journal says: "If credit is to be given to the representations made concerning the deposits of nitrate of potash lately explored in South Africa, there may be considerable changes in the market for that material. The existence of the mineral was known some time ago, but until recently no efforts have been made for its exploration or development. Now, however, some large properties have been taken up and companies organized in London to work them with a large capital."

\*\*

The street car spotter has practically disappeared from some Western cities, where just lately a scheme of selling tickets for twenty-five cents, good for six rides, has come into general use. The conductor punches a hole into the ticket for each ride. The spotter cannot, of course, tell which passengers have paid cash fares and which have trip cards, and so his usefulness has gone, and he is going himself. The Rock Island Railroad recently adopted a seemingly excellent plan on its local trains running out of Chicago. The conductors were informed that spotters would not in future be employed on the road, and that the money thus saved would be applied to an increase in the wages of the conductors. The conductors would not in future be watched, but would be regarded as trusted employees, and paid as such. The plan is said to work to the entire satisfaction of both company and men.

\*\*

Of 3,352 vessels passing through the Suez Canal in 1894, 2,386 were British, as compared with 3,341 (2,405 British) in 1893 and 3,559 (2,581 British) in 1892. The total tonnage for 1894 was 8,039,175, an increase of 380,107 over 1893, while dues were 73,776,827 francs, against 70,667,361 francs in 1893. The size of the vessels has increased from an average of 1,517 tons in 1891 to one of 2,398. The average duration of passage has been reduced to 19 hours 55 minutes, and 95 per cent. of the vessels navigate the canal at night. One hundred and forty-two vessels drawing over 24.7 feet, within a foot of the draught allowed, passed through last year.

Among the barley producing States California stands first, having 815,995 acres, yielding 17,548,386 bushels; the second is Iowa, with 518,729 acres and 13,406,122 bushels; the third being Wisconsin, with 474,014 acres and 15,225,872 bushels.

#### NUGGETS AND NUBBINS.

(The latest specific for curing the gout is to eat plenty of meat.)

If you  
Would do  
Without  
The Gout,  
Go eat

Much Meat—Yea, joints complete!  
For certain doctors have no doubt  
Carnivorous folk can stop the Gout.

So haste  
To taste  
Best points  
Of joints!—  
The chief  
Is beef  
To give relief.

Then take this tip and do not flout  
This meat specific for the Gout!

\*\*

The Minister—"My dear madam, let this thought console you for your husband's death. Remember that other and better men than he have gone the same way." Bereaved Widow—"They haven't all gone, have they?"

\*\*

An Irish lover living near Ballycastle, County Antrim, Ireland, recently put the following explicit address on a letter to his sweetheart, who lives in Manayunk, Pa.: "Seville Schofield's Mill office, Main street, Manayunk, Philadelphia, United States of America, in care of Mr. Edward Clegg, to give to Michael Hopkins for Mary Flynn."

\*\*

Paul Louis Courier, when bitterly assailed by a French professor, quietly remarked: "I fancy he must be vexed. He calls me Jacobin, rebel, plagiarist, thief, poisoner, forger, leper, madman, impostor, calumniator, libeler, a horrible, filthy, grimacing ragpicker. I gather what he wants to say. He means that he and I are not of the same opinion, and this is his only way of putting it."

\*\*

A Texas paper says that in one of the earliest trials before a colored jury in Texas the twelve gentlemen were told by the Judge to "retire and find the verdict." They went into the jury room, whence the opening and shutting of doors and other sounds of unusual commotion were presently heard. At last the jury came back into court, when the foreman announced: "We hab looked ever'whar, Judge, for dat verdict—in de drawers and behind de doahs, but it ain't nowhar in dat blessed room."

\*\*

There still lingers a widespread belief in the north of Scotland that the "fair folk, or "guid neebors," as the fairies are called, still live in the hills, and during the first days of convalescence a mother must be zealously guarded lest one of the "wee people" come and rob the child of its nourishment. Sometimes they succeed in carrying off the mother. Here is one of the superstitious legends:

A north country fisher had a fine child. One evening a beggar woman entered the hut and went up to the cradle to gaze into the eyes of the babe. From that time good health left it, and a strange look came into its face, and the mother was troubled. An old man begging for food passed that way. When he caught sight of the child he cried:

"That's nae a bairn. It's an image, and the guid folk has stoun his speerit."

Thereupon he set to work to recall the fisher's bairn. A peat fire was heaped high on the hearth and a black hen held over it at such a distance that it was singed and not killed. After some struggling the hen escaped up the lum. A few moments elapsed, and then the parents were gladdened by the sight of a happy expression once more on the child's face. It throve from that day forward.

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